FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, MARCH 25, 1852. It is very generally admitted that seldom, if ever, has the great mass of the people of this vast metropolis been in so comfortable a condition as they are at present, and the same, we think, may be said of the population of the United Kingdom at large, with very few trifling exceptions. It must be admitted, however, that the congregating together nearly two millions and a half of human beings within the narrow compass of the metropolis and its precincts, is such a departure from all ustural modes of existence as must unavoidably be attended with or give rise to the infliction of some of those penalties which always arise from any infraction of the laws of Nature, any departure from the common-sense rules of society and the manifest requirements of human beings. Certainly the shutting up of a large mass of men, women, and children in a space where they breathe nothing but an atmosphere of coal smoke and other more villanous ingredients, and drink water any thing rather than pure; where the sun seldom shines upon them; and where tens of thousands never are refreshed with the sight of a green field, is such a terrible infraction of some of the first laws of our being, at least of our well-being, that we need not wonder at finding in London, notwithstanding the blessings of peace and plenty, a great mass of vice and sorrew and suffering. Yet few persons perhaps, even in London itself, are prepared to re-ceive and to credit the following terrible statistics of London society. Is it not a most horrifying result that upon an average one person out of every twenty, or five per cent., of the population of this luxurious metropolis rises every morning without any cor-tainty of food and employment, and sees every night close in upon him without knowing a certain place of shelter and repose? But so it is. There are very few, even of these who have passed a long life in London, who know all London; there are few, even of the most charitable seekersout of suffering, for the purpose of relieving it, who know where the greatest masses of that suffering are congregated. And amongst those who are best informed upon the subject, too many consider the suisery of Bethna Green and Spittalfields, and the de gradation of the Seven

to this melanchely subject, says: "It is not that we need remains gnorant of such subjects if we choose to be at the pains of inquiry. The police, the boards of guardians, that select committees of the Commons, the philanthropists, have all something to tell Commons, the philanthropists, have all something to tell us, if we choose to open our ears to their reports. But the waves of unceasing labor roll on. An Englishman has always something readyto his hand which must, and many things which ought, to be done. Our countrymen, at least many of them, are rich and liberal. Charity with them must be transacted, like other business, efficiently but quickly, and then its exigencies may be forgotten until next audit-day. Let us not be interpreted as casting a slur upon English charity in its manifold developments—its schools, its hospitals, and its benevolent institutions. It may be that we are blessed with greater means than our neighbors; but, if we judge by results, the conclusion is inevitable, that there is no charity like English charity; there is no country in the world where such strenuous efthere is no country in the world where such strenuous ef-forts have been made to relieve the destitution and minis-ter to the wants of the suffering classes. Notwithstand-ing all these efforts, it is a lamentable fact that in this very town of London alone, the centre and core of British very town of London alone, the centre and core of British civilization, one hundred thousand persons are every day without food, save it be the precarious produce of a passing jeb or a crime. Since England was England the general prosperity of the country has never reached so high a point as at the present moment. We mark with complacency the gradual rise of this swelling tide of wealth and luxury; we take no notice of the receding wave. Many schemes have been devised by politic or humane persons to remedy this acknowledged evil. The statesman erects his Poer Law Unions, and the philanthropist his houses of refuge; but still the destitution continues. It is stated in the Registrar-General's annual report for 1849 that nearly one human being died weekly in this wealthy metropolis from actual starvation. In the corresponding report for 1851 we find that twenty-eight breast-milk or want of food."

Dials, and the profigacy of Field Laze and Saffron Hill, as the normal condition of mankind, and as an unavoid-

able state of unceasing sin and suffering and struggle, for

child in England need perish for want of food. A starying person has but to apply as a casual pauper at the door | either House on Tuesday or Wednesday. of any workhouse, or enter a police court, or a stationformed in London for the purpose of establishing asylums | nay. throughout the metropolis, in which the destitute may meet with one or other of the four following forms of relief: 1st, a registry for procuring situations and work for servants and laborers; 4th, a free lavatory, &c. The report of the society already established in Leicester Square shows that during the last year no fewer than 317,338 persons shared pense; and that 25,473 men, women, and children were on Christmas day, feasted with a good dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, who probably otherwise would have lacked the means of procuring a dinner of any kind on tions, gives the following afflicting statements as arguments for the necessity of their establishment;

It is however a consoling fact that no man, woman, o

"Thirty thousand naked lawless children roam about the streets of the metropolis, constituting the seed-plot of 19-20ths of the metropolitan crime. Every year about sixteen thousand persons are turned loose from prison on the streets of London, without resources and without cha-

But we need not multiply our quotations to prove s extensive an evil as the sin and suffering, even in these days of comparative prosperity, which exist in rich, enlightened, free, benevolent, and rapidly-progressing London. For this evil, or at least for its great mitigation, we can see no remedy but the organization of the charity

portane phase of their being is their political position, and rtainly the latter will, in a great measure, flow from, and I be dependant upon, the former. No people can either und erstand, or be desirous of possessing, political freedom; or if, through the result of the past, they do possess libera, political institutions, they cannot long maintain the are ignorant, vicious, or imporerished. Thanks to Provic lence and the character and capabilities of Englishmen, a lthough we have been sketching a miserable picture of a portion of the population, there is yet among the vastly pr. eponderating mass of the people a correct the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and a desire to . 'and them down, not only as they themis of public importance, and is well worth the attention
selves enjoy them, but in an extended and improved state of the public." and a desire to , 'and them down, not only as they themto their posterity.

The debates in Parliament have been long; the report of that on P, iday last filled twenty-four columns of the daily pa pers. The debate originated in an effort on the part of the Free-Traders to exligible declaration of its p. licy and intentions upon a subject which is alike important to the agricultural, the commercial, and the manufacturing classes. Lord Derry, however, seems resolved that the nation shall know nothing beyond the vague and gen-

or other, if he possibly can. If the Ministry really captures the public shall not know what that policy is. The simple fact that the public shall not know what that policy is. The simple fact that the public shall not know what that policy is. The simple fact that the public shall not know what that policy is. The simple fact that the decrease of the present year will be about £3,000,000, the state of the present year will be about £3,000,000, the state of the present year will be about £3,000,000, the state year of the present year will be about £3,000,000, the state year will be about £3,000,000, the to take place before the close of the next autumn, and that in all probability it will.

In the House of Commons Lord Jone Russell asket whether it was the intention of Government to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament as soon as a d'actregard to the necessities of the country would permit. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the guestion was unprecedented, but that he would nevertheless answer it. It was, he said, the intention of Government to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, so scon as the measures which Ministers, or rather the House, deemed necessary for the security and good government of the realm were passed; and, he added, "It is our wish and intention to meet the new Parliament, so that a elecision may be taken on the question of confidence in the present Administration in respect to the measures we shall propose in the course of the present year." Taking the passage in connexion with Lord Derby's reply, we may fairly infer that the intention of Covernment is to diesolve Parliament in July or August next, so that the elections may take place after the close of the harvest; that the new Parliament will be summoned to meet about the month of October; that the commercial or financial measures of the Government will then be breached, and the decision of the Legislature taken upon them. Whether the House will consent to this delay is, however, very doubtful. The army estimates were then brought forward, being

those of the late Government. A protracted and anima-SELL contended that it was an unprecedented and unconstitutional thing for a Government, which was avowedly and notoriously in a minority in the Commons House of Parliament, to set up a claim to administer the affairs of the country for a period of many months without any de-discussion upon the subject is carrying on in the daily on the public stock from 5 per cent. to 4½, have been claration of itspolicy, without bringing forward any of the 'papers. measures which it advocated when in opposition, or without which human experience can suggest no remedy, human an appeal to the country. He emphatically characterized exertion produce no alleviation. The Times, in alluding as a falsehood the excuse that the present Government was are now so nearly completed that they will be opened by one of necessity, which had been ferced to take office without action, warning, or preparation. This position he proved by a variety of facts, tending to show that the Derby Cabinet was formed at the beginning of the year, and pointed out that twenty-one members of the existing Administration voted for the motion of Lord Palmerston which led to the retirement of the late Ministry. Mr. D'Israeli positively refused to tell the House what he and his colleagues intend to do. The result was that, in order that there might not be even the appearance of "factious" opposition," the number of men asked for was voted, and

the House adjourned until Monday. The proceedings on Monday in the House of Lords were nimportant. In the Commons Lord Jour Russers said that, although the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been somewhat ambiguous, those made in another place by the chief of the Administration were more satisfactory, and he deduced from them that a new Parliament would be elected before autumn. This was so far satisfactory that he (Lord John) thought it would be advisable that the House should proceed at once to the consideration of the army and navy estimates, and pass them without delay. When the miscellaneous estimates came on, the House would be better acquainted with the intentions of the Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer congratulated the House and the country upon the announcement that there was not to be any further opposition to the granting of supplies. The Ministers were not less anxious than the noble Lord that appeal should be made to the country, as soon as the votes were passed which were necessary for wealthy metropolis from actual startunding metropol ried which were requisite for the security and good gov-

There was nothing important in the proceedings

The appeal to the people on the dissolution of Parliahouse, and the dire necessities of nature would be on the ment is now, as we understand it, to be on the usual instant supplied. It is a painful fact, on the other hand, ground, "whether they have confidence in the existing that in so large a population as that of London instances Administration." We do not perceive, however, how the too frequently occur of persons who carefully hide their | people are to answer the appeal, seeing that those who shame and their suffering from every eye until they sink | make it have not yet done any thing, and will not declare down exhausted and die. What remedy can be proposed what they intend to do. The question will be, however, for these afflicting events. An excellent society has been nothing more nor less than that of Protection-yea or

The bullion in the Bank has increased during the week £264,109, and is now very nearly if not quite soup kitchen; 2d, a refuge for nightly shelter; 3d, a free £20,000,000; the circulation has decreased £83,000, and was, at the date of the return, £20,235,330; the private deposites increased £434,931, and are now £12,568,987; and the unemployed capital is £13,438,844. The terms of the money market are unaltered; the best bills can be in the comforts and advantages which it is enabled to dis- discounted at two per cent. The public funds are very firm, and the tendency decidedly upwards. Railway shares are active. The corn market is declining, notwithstanding the shipment of a large quantity of wheat and flour from London and Hull for Prussia, which will that universal Christian holyday. Lord Shaftsbury, one be admitted at only a nominal duty, in consequence of of the most benevolent and active of philanthropists, in a the great scarcity in that country of every description of late address upon the subject of this and similar institu- grain. Large contracts have been entered into in England for the supply of the Continent. The uncertainty respecting what Ministers intend to do and propose leaves every thing relative to the corn market in a shadowy state of doubt, and purchases are made only from day to day. Business for immediate consumption, indeed, was never so great, but business founded on speculation for the future is almost entirely suspended.

There is nothing particularly new in either the Literary or Theatrical world. Both the opera houses will have ommenced for the season before the date of our next. We find the following account of a very interesting exhibition at the Polytechnic Institution in the Literay Ga-

we can see no remedy but the organization of the charity of the country, or the employment of Government funds in the promotion of emigration. The Times concludes a very clever article upon the subject as follows:

"It may be said that a fresh crop of destitution and crime would soon arise when the old one had been removed. We answer, the operation contemplated is a continuous operation. If an annual fund of vast amount is to be forthcoming for the relief of destitution, at least let us not lose sight of the most effective remedy of all."

Next to the sectal condition of a people, the most important of their being is their political position, and and cheerful coal fire, and can securely be distinguished from it. The heat can be regulated by turning the cock of the gas-tube. There is no deposite of soot, no smoke, nor any of the annoyances which attend coal fires, and the gas can be extinguished instantes on the istanter, or the fire kept as low as may be convenient It will be seen that this useful invention is of general in-It will be seen that this useful invention is of general in-terest, and not only as affects private houses, but as affects breweries, manufactories, and all places where large fires are required, and by its adoption the use of enormous chimneys might be dispensed with, as no smoke is generated. The expense with the gas now used for lighting would render a fire on this new principle about the same expense as if coals were employed, but were the same expense as if coals were employed; but, were what is termed non-carbonized gas employed, a great diminution of expense would be obtained. The invention

We gave an account in a late letter respecting the im position which had been practised upon Mr. MURRAY and Mr. Moxos, two of the leading London publishers, by the sale to them of fabricated letters purporting to be in the writing of Lord Byron and the late Percy Byshe Sielley. tract from the Government something like an intel- Further inquiry appears to connect the name of George Gordon Byron-a name well known at New York-with these transactions. The Literary Gazette says:

"No small sensation has been caused in Paris by the "No small sensation has been caused in Paris by the discovery of the extraordinary forgeries of the Shelley letters; and the articles on the subject by this or other journals have been copied into all the Paris newspapers. The fact is, that the system of forging letters and manuce ceived. The yield of gold continued to realize the best that numerous changes in the personnel of French foreign

forgeries, though some of the most experienced men in such matters declared them authentic. The skill of the forgers, whether French, Italian, or German, and we may now add English, in concocting papers, inks, seals, and

The public were on Monday admitted without charge into the Glass Palace. During the day not less than thirty thousand visiters availed themselves of the privilege affortied by Messrs. Fox, Henderson & Co. They belonged to every class, from the peer to the costermonger, and all were delighted with the grandeur of the scene. Willis's grand ergan and the immense mirrors of the Thames Plate Glass Gompany are now the sole remaining vestiges of the exhibition. The organ was played by Mr. Best on the preceding Saturday, and the performance drew together not less than four thousand people. Unless a great exertion is made, this wonderful building will, in the course of a few weeks, disappear still more rapidly than it rose, and be remembered only as a splen-deaux. vision. A structure which has cost £160,000 will be wantenly destroyed, and a portion of, if not all, the surplus cents. 100f. 45c.; 8 per cents. 71f. a 75c.; Bank funds in the hands of the royal commissioners be quietly invested in bricks and mortar. The contractors have, within the last few days, had two applications from Paris for the purchase of the building and its removal to the Champ-de-Mars; one of these, we believe, on behalf of the French Government. The commissioners, who were appointed to report respecting the ultimate fate of the building-Lord Seymour, Sir W. Cubitt, and Dr. Lindley -have reported decidedly adverse to the purchase of the

the course of construction at Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, the 1st of May. The following is an interesting acount of the great undertaking thus successfully complete:

"On Thursday a large party, consisting of the Drectors of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire kailway Company and their friends, including several of the directors and engineers of the other companies, were invited by the contractors, Messrs. Hutchings & Co., to view the works of the new Grimsby Bocks, which are now 86 far works of the new Grimsby Bocks, which are now so far completed that it is expected they will be ready for the reception of vessels by the 1st of May next. The new docks show, in a striking manner, the advantage derived from a union of railways, docks, and warehouses, executed under one complete plan, and worked under one nanagement. They lie eighteen miles nearer the sea than any other port on the Humber, at the mouth d a river which is so well lighted and buoyed that in dear weather a strange vessel might run in even after the loss weather a strange vessel might run in even after the loss of her anchors. Coasting steamers can enter them atany cient water on the dock sill for at least twelve hours out of the twenty-four. The Earl of Yarborough statel at of the twenty-four. The Earl of Yarborough statel at the banquet on Thursday that the docks, &c. covered one hundred and forty acres, which had to be enclosed; that six years had elapsed since the first pile was driver in; that sixty thousand trees had been required to complete the wood-work, and that those trees, if placed at natural distances apart, would make a forest of 2,000 acres in extent. Some of the largest oaks that could be found were amongst them, and many of them, not being procurable in England, were brought from the Black Forest in Germany. Sheds are close to the course, 750 feat in

phans receive various sums, from £15 to £25 each, as an the military corps d'élite, known at present as the Republitations, decrees, appeals to the people, &c.—were ei the children have been received into orphan asylums.

President of France to seriously modify, if not en- of the departments, the precarious tranquillity of the about to experience a reduction to the extent of nual saving to the State of 125,000,000 francs. The Moniteur de l'Armée denies the correctness of this latter rumor. The grand review on the Champ de Mars has been abandoned for the present, the army probably not being in a proper state of enthu- 5,775,000 francs. This must be the anticipated expense siasm for a demonstration. The "great fact" of of the Orleans and Bordeaux and the Paris and Orleans Railway Companies, then Centre of France, and the Tours a most important step in the promotion of internal communication. The widow of Marshal Soult died on the present legislative body consists of two hundred and sixty-one munication. The late residence of the Marshal, in the late residence of the Marshal residence of the late residence of the Marshal residence of the late residence of th 12th instant, at the late residence of the Marshal, in the street one members, who serve gratumously. But Send one members 1,000; or grand omcers 200; or gr tive body will take place on the 29th instant, in the Salle des Marechaux, in the Tuileries.

The news from Ixala respecting the Burmese war is unimportant. There is no further information from the Cape of Good Hope. Intelligence has been received from ALEXANDRIA to the 7th instant. Nothing has been decided relative to the Turco-Egyptian question. It appears certain that the last letter of Abbas Pacha has irritated the Sultan, and that the latter sent it back to the Grand Vizier, with an annotation in the margin that "he could not, he ought not, and he would not, consent to give up the point relative to the Tanzimat." It is, in consequence, supposed that the next letter to the Vicercy will be of a

the present session. Mr. Hume brought in his annual motion for Parliamentary reform, advocating the ballot, triennial Parliaments, &c. The motion was advocated by Sir J. Walmsby, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. F. H. Berkeley, and Mr. B. Osborne. The necessity for measures of reform was urged by Lord John Russell, and Mr. V. P. Wood, who, however, declined voting for Mr. Hume's notion. Mr. D'Isnaell spoke decidedly against every portion of Mr. Hume's motion, and adduced great store of igures and calculations, specious and ingenious enough, but either not bearing upon the subject, or altogether fallacious, when analyzed; and this we fear will be the character of most of the right honorable gentleman's statistics. Mr. Napier and Mr. Secretary Walpole spoke in opposition to the motion, which was lost on a division by a vote of 89 ayes and 244 noes.

The only news from France is an edictimposing severe restrictions upon the sale of all kinds of printing matures of reform was advocated by Like further to and a division by a vote of extending the parliaments, &c. The motion was advocated by the ballot, in the server and he likes the men who believe in them:

"Like the Emperor, Louis Napoleon is a military life, in order to succeed one must be lucky. This unfailing confidence in his star, which has never abandoned him even in the most critical, as in military life, in order to succeed one must be lucky. This unfailing confidence in his star, which has never abandoned him even in the most critical, as in military life, in order to succeed one hust be lucky. This unfailing confidence in his star, which has never abandoned him even in the most critical, as in military life, in order to succeed one hust be lucky. This unfailing confidence in his star, which has never abandoned him even in the most critical, as in military life, in order to succeed one must be lucky. This unfailing confidence in his star, which has never abandoned him even in the most critical, as in military life, in order to succeed one hust, in politi

strictions upon the sale of all kinds of printing maerials. Printer's licenses are in future to be granted by he Minister of Police.

From Rows we learn the creation of six new Cardinals by his Holiness; one of them is the Archbishop of Bour-

Paris Bourse, 3 o'clock: latest prices yesterday. 5 per France 2,700f. There is a rumor in Paris of a partial amnesty at

opening of the Chambers.

London Stock Exchange, 2 o'clock.—Consuls, both for cash and account, 13th April, 984 to 984; Exchequer bills

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, MARCH 22, 1852.

building by the royal commissioners. This report is in opposition to the evidence of Mr. Cole and Mr. Filke, and a misconception of the testimony of Sir Joseph Paxton

We have nothing of much political interest that is new to send to you from France by this mail.

The budget of 1852, and the important financial papers.

The large docks which have been for several years in the course of construction at Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, are now so nearly completed that they will be opened by after all that has been said pro and con., be put down to the credit of Prince Louis Napoleon as one of the wisest and best acts of his dictatorial Government-as a really wise and expedient measure, which has been contemplated and even attempted repeatedly during the last twenty years, but which the strifes of parties, the clashing interests of classes, and the necessity for trimming and tempo-

rizing, under which previous Governments, less absolute, have ever labored, have invariably defeated. As for the budget of 1852, just fixed by Executive decree, it opens a wider door to unfavorable criticism. I sent you last Thursday some figures in relation to it, taken hastily from the Moniteur on the day of its publication. A few more remarks to-day will comprise all in relation to it that would be of interest in your columns. Nobody doubted that the budget-which, notwithstanding the speedy arrival of the Legislative corps, it has been known for some time past would be made the subject of dictatorial decree-would contain the announcement of a notable reduction in the army. Reports to this effect were rife; and were favored by the Government journals. The budget, however, as published, announces no reduction. On the contrary, the appropriations made to the War Department exceed by Germany. Sheds are close to the quays, 750 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth, affording a covered area of 4,000 feet, and a vaulted warehouse 150 feet square for free and bonded goods."

seven millions of francs the appropriations of last year. This increase of expense is accounted for in the document by the necessary outlay for the establishment of the military penal colony in Africa, and by "the organization of cerseven millions of francs the appropriations of last year. free and bonded goods."

The fund collected for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Amazon—amounting to £12,500—has been distributed among them. Nineteen widows receive various annuities, from £12 to £25 per annum; fifty-nine oratice fee. Of the surviving passengers, Miss Smith lican Guard. Universal public expectation is turned to receives £200, and the Rev. Mr. Blood £100. Twenty of this corps as the one destined in a near future to be converted into an Imperial Guard. The Moniteur of the Army, We have again a "plentiful lack of news" from a paper known to have close relations with the Ministry the Continent. The Paris correspondent of the of War, has given the public distinctly to understand, Times alludes to an intention entertained by the since the publication of the budget, that the unquiet state tirely abolish, the present system of conscription in African possessions, and the necessity of keeping up the France. Another rumor is that the French army is French military force in Rome, will not for the present admit of the reduction of the army. The navy appropri-125,000 men. Such a reduction would be an an- ations exceed by twelve millions of france those of last year. The establishment of the penal colony of Cayenne renders necessary, it is alleged, ten of these twelve mil-

Under the head of Dotations figure in the new budget of the Corps Legislatif, and of the Senate. In the project the day in France appears to be the amalgamation of budget, which was under discussion in the late Assembly at the moment of its dissolution, dotations were provided for by the sum of 7,800,000 francs appropriated to and Nantes railways are also amalgamated with the trunk | the Assembly, and 1,248,000 to the President of the Reline of the Paris and Orleans. This union is regarded as public. But the late Assembly consisted of seven hundred Legislatif, in the person of M. Hexon, returned from bodies are gratified with princely incomes. As for the person of the Senate and Legisla
Lyons. The first sitting of the Senate and Legisla
personal dotation of the Prince President himself, that he has the delicacy (?) not to provide for by decree over his own name. That is to be left for the consideration of the

That is to be left for the consideration of the

The delicacy (?) not to provide for by decree over his fall again within the prescribed number.

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The delicacy (?) not to provide for by decree over his fall again within the prescribed number. des Marcchaux, in the Tuileries.

We have no news from Spain or Portugal. Among the various projects which Louis Naroleon is said to have in view there is one which, if carried out, would seriously affect the commercial interests of all Europe; being nothing less than a plan to enter into a custom's league with the last month spoken of it as a fixed thing, and none have denied it—that the dotation of the Prince President of of oak and laurel, will have on one side the effigy of Natorical and the last month spoken of the Prince President of the consideration of the Senate. Will it, therefore, except in matter of form, be less his decree than if it were included in the budget? No one seems to doubt—in fact all the papers have during the last month spoken of it as a fixed thing, and none have denied it—that the dotation of the Prince President of of oak and laurel, will have on one side the effigy of Natorical and the papers have derived. own name. That is to be left for the consideration of the

the last month spoken of it as a fixed thing and nome thing less than a plan to enter into a custom be league with the present part of Italy, and, so balance the commercial as well as political domination of Austria by the establishment of a sort of rival French Joll-Verein. Austria has, however, too much inducence both at Rome and in Taucauty to allow of this project being adopted by either of those portions of Italy; and without them the plan is not practicable.

While all Is mirth and merriment within that narrow circle called the Court at Vissua, all is gloom and discontent with a salary of 500,000 frances per annum. The Prince President's new Ministers figure in the budget, that of Seate for 7,250,100 france, and that of few months longer, and that then another attempt to raise from the visit was allowed to the William and the mancher attempt to raise from the wind the mainter may go on quietly for a few months longer, and that then another attempt to raise from the limited of the Court of the Question.

There is never any occasion to deliberate of the President of the French Republic will be for the present faced at six in millions of france per annum. This will give him \$10,000 control, will have on one side the efficiency will have of one store the place of the present of th

The papers continue to abound with notices of the passage of numerous bands of political convicts from the interior to the seaboard, thence to be shipped to Africa or Cayenne. Numerous arrests have very recently been made in Paris and in the Departments among the higher bourgeoisie, and in the professional classes. CLEMENT THO-MAS, ex-constituent, and ex-commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris, has just been arbitrarily ordered to quit France in a week. The famous Sergeant BOICHOT. ex-member of the Assembly, banished a year or more ago under the Republic, has gone to England from Switzerland; thence he is to sail for the United States, whence

"is that I have the religious faith, which you lack."

"Louis Napoleon rises habitually at seven o'clock in the summer, and at eight o'clock in the winter. His first care is to read letters of importance which are brought to him by his valet de chambre Thelin; and which all bear a private mark, intelligible to the persons who are most in his confidence. Afterwards he takes a short promenade in the garden, and returns to his study, which adjoins his sleeping room, at nine o'clock. At this hour he receives his aides de camp. Next in turn come the officers of ordonnance, to whom he gives their orders for the day. It is at this time, too, that he receives his medical attendant, M. CONNEAU, and also M. MOCQUARD, his chef de cabinet, and Mr. BURE, (foster brother to the Prince,) the Intendant of the Elysse. After each one has received his in-

and Mr. Burre, (foster brother to the Prince,) the Intendant of the Elysse. After each one has received his instructions, the Prince engages in a short familiar conversation with him; and, these interviews finished, he occupies himself with the most urgent business of the day, especially that which concerns his Ministers, who ordinarily meet in council at the Elysée at noon.

"He runs through the journals, the most protant passages in which have been previously marked with a red pencil. He reads with especial attention the English journals. The personal attacks of Charivari, and the Journal pour rire, upon himself and his Ministers, at the time when such things were permitted, amused him risch. He laughed at the artistic caricatures, though often his features were far from being flattered by them.

"At ten o'clock the Prince gives special audiences. The breakfast is usually served at ten. Louis Napoleon is a very moderate eater. After breakfast he goes to the Council and seats himself at the common table with the Ministers. He listens to the deliberations attentively, but generally takes no part in them, except by a few de-

Ministers. He listens to the deliberations attentively, but generally takes no part in them, except by a few decisive words, which indicate the course to be pursued. "The Prince is in the habit, during the sessions of the Council, of making little landscape sketches, and drawing imaginary faces on hits of paper, which the employées of the Elysée seize upon with avidity.

"After the Council he takes leave of his Ministers, and

receives such other persons as the requirements of the service call about him. From one to two o'clock he receives persons who have letters of audience.
"At two o'clock, before the events of December, he was

accustomed to go out in a tilbury, or on horseback, to take a ride in the woods of Boulogne. On these occasions he was always accompanied by one of his officers of ordonnance. A good and elegant horseman, he has always in his stables choice blooded horses. These excursions to the woods of Boulogne were prolonged to four, and sometimes even five o'clock, in the evening. When he rode in a tilbury he always drove himself

a tilbury he always drove himself.

"On his return a person charged with this duty gave him an account of the sessions of the Assembly. He also received some visits at this hour. The dinner takes place at six o'clock. Several times a week there is a grand dinner, to which are invited the most important ministers, generals, public functionaries, and others. The list of persons invited is always prepared by himself with the createst care.
"In the evening of the days when there is no recept

the President goes, once or twice a week, to the French Opera, the Theatre Français, the Italian Opera, or even to some one of the minor theatres. The other evenings are employed in work, or in the study of great political and administrative questions.

the decrees which have appeared since that time. The new Constitution is peculiarly his own work. The day before it was published he corrected the proofs of it himself with the greatest care, in the presence of the Minister of Justice and the Director of the Printing Office. This sitting was prolonged to two o'clock in the morning.'

Republican as we are in the United States, I think that there are many who will read with pleasure the following summary of the most interesting provisions of the decree just published by the Prince President of France, re-organizing the institution of the Legion of Honor. The decoration, with the crown surmounting it, is now formally restored to the form originally prescribed by the Emperor himself. It had been modified by each of the Governments since 1815:

1. The Legion of Honor is instituted to recompense civi and military services.

2. The President of the Republic is Chief Sovereign and

Master of the Order. 3. The Legion of Honor is composed of chevaliers, offi-cers, commanders, grand officers, and knights of the grand cross. .

4. The members are appointed for life. 5. The number of chevaliers is unlimited; nevertheless

11. In time of peace, in order to be admitted to the Legion of Honor, one must have exercised civil or military functions with distinction for twenty years.

12. Every member must first be admitted as a chevalier.

13. All promotion must be by regular gradation; thus, one must serve four years as chevalier before he can become officer; two years as officer before he can become grand officer; and five years as grand officer before he can become grand officer; and five years as grand officer before he can become a knight of the grand cross.

14. In the application of articles 11 and 13 to military members a campaign will be counted as two years; but, except in peculiar cases, only a single campaign can be counted in any one year.

15. In time of war, acts of great bravery, or dangerous wounds, may cause the rules of articles 11 and 13 for ad-

he can become a knight of the grand cross.

14. In the application of articles 11 and 13 to military members a campaign will be counted as two years; but, except in peculiar cases, only a single campaign can be counted in any one year.

15. In time of war, acts of great bravery, or dangerous wounds, may cause the rules of articles 11 and 13 for admissions and promotions to be dispensed with.

16. In time of peace, as in time of war, extraordinary services in civil or military functions, or in the arts and sciences, may also cause the conditions of the 11th and 13th articles to be passed over, except that in the order of promotion no grade can be omitted.

discussed or voted upon unless they contain a proposition to that effect.

"Art. 59. The proclamations of the President of the Republic, adjourning, proroguing, or dissolving the Legislative body, are to be read in public sitting, all other business being suspended, and the members are immediately afterwards to separate.

"Art. 60. The President of the Legislative body anounces the opening and closing of each sitting. At the end of each sitting, after having consulted the members, he names the hour of sitting for the following day, and the order of the day, which are posted up in the Assembly.

34. The same pensions will be allowed to all the officers of the army and navy in the Order who have been placed on the retired list since January 22, 1852

38. Membership of the Legion of Honor is forfeited by the same causes which forfeit French citizenship.

39. The rights and prerogetives of the Order are suspended by the same causes which suspend the rights of French citizenship.

40. The Ministers of Justice, of War, and of the Marine will transmit, to the Grand Chancellor copies of all judgments in matters criminal, correctional, or police, against the members of the Order.

42. No degrading penalty can be executed against a member of the Order until he shall first have been degraded from its ranks.

43. This degradation must be pronounced by the cour immediately after the rendering of judgment, in the following terms: "You have failed in honor; I declare, in the name of the Legion, that you have ceased to be a member of it."

46. The Chef de l'Etat can partially or wholly deprive 46. The Chof de l'Etat can partially or wholly deprive

any member of his rights and prerogatives, and also of his pension, as a member of the Order; and can even ex-clude him from the Legion, when the nature of a misde-meanor or the gravity of a sentence pronounced by the courts against him appears to render this course necessary.

47. The administration of the Order is confided to a

Grand Chancellor, who co-operates directly with the Che de l'Etat; and who is admitted to the councils of the Min-isters whenever the President of the Republic judges pro-per to invite him there to discuss the interests of the Order.

48. The Grand Chancellor has a secretary general, who is appointed by the President of the Republic.

PARIS, MARCH 25, 1852. I have nothing worthy of note to communicate since three days ago, save the following decree of the Prince Louis Napoleon, dated 22d instant. The decree regulates the mode of doing business in the Senate, Council of State, and the Legislative body. The extracts below are all that I think of sufficient interest to send to you:

"Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic:

"Considering article 4 of the Constitution, and seeing that, at the moment when the Senate and Legislative body are about to enter on their first session, it is important to regulate their relations with the President of the Repub lic and the Council of State, and to establish, according to the Constitution, the organic conditions of their works,

"THIRD DIVISION .-- OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY. 'CHAP. I .- Meeting of the Legislative Body, formation and organization of the bureaus, and verification of the powers. "Art. 41. The Legislative body is to meet on the day

"Art. 41. The Legislative body is to meet on the day named by the decree of convocation.

"Art. 42. At the opening of the first sitting the President of the Legislative body, assisted by the four youngest members present, who will fill the functions of secretaries during the session, will proceed to form the Assembly into seven bureaus, drawn by lot.

"Art. 43. These seven bureaus, named for the whole of the session will see the received are but the Added."

"Art. 43. These seven bureaus, mand for the whole of the session, will each be presided over by the oldest member, the youngest performing the office of secretary.

"Art. 44. They will immediately proceed to the examination of the minutes of the election of the members distributed by the President of the Legislative body, ap-

distributed by the President of the Legislative body, appointing one or several of their members to bring up a report thereof in a public sitting.

"Art. 45. The Assembly examines these reports; if the election be declared valid, the member when present immediately takes the oath prescribed by article 14 of the Constitution; if absent, at his first appearance, after which the President of the Legislative body pronounces his admission, and the deputy, who has not taken the oath within fifteen days of his election, is considered as dismissed. In case of absence the oath may be taken by writing, and in this case must be addressed by the deputy

"Art. 46. After the verification of the returns, and without waiting for the decision on contested or adjourned elections, the President of the Legislative body shall make n to the President of the Republic that the Legis tive body is constituted.

"Chap. II.—Presentation, Discussion, and Vote of Bills.

"Art. 47. Bills presented by the President of the Republic are to be presented and read to the Legislative body by Councillors of State appointed for that purpose, or transmitted, by order of the President of the Republic, by the Minister of State to the President of the Legislative body, who causes them to be read at the public sitting. These bills will be printed, distributed, and placed on the order of the day of the bureaus, which will discuss them and name by ballot, and by a simple majority, a committee of seven members to report on them.

"Art. 48. Any amendment arising from the initiative of one or more members, must be handed to the President, and be by him transmitted to the committee. No amendment can, however, be received after the report shall have been presented at the public sitting. "CHAP. II .- Presentation, Discussion, and Vote of Bills

have been presented at the public sitting.

"Art. 49. The authors of the amendment have a right to be heard before the committee.

"Art. 50. If the amendment is adopted by the com-

"Art. 50. If the amendment is adopted by the committee, it transmits the tenor of it to the President of the Legislative body, who sends it to the Council of State, and the report of the committee is suspended until the Council of State has pronounced its opinion on it.

"Art. 51. If the opinion of the Council of State, transmitted to the committee through the President of the Legislative body, is favorable, or a new wording proposed by the Council of State be adopted by the committee, the text of the bill to be discussed in public sitting shall be modified conformably to the new wording adopted. If the opinion, on the contrary, is unfavorable, or if the new wording proposed by the Council of State is not adopted by the committee, the amendment will be considered as not having been offered.

"Art. 52. The report of the committee on the bill examined by it shall be read in a public sitting, and printed and distributed at least twenty-four hours before the discussion.

discussion.

"Art. 53. At the sitting fixed by the order of the day, the discussion shall open on the ensemble of the bill, and afterwards on the different articles or chapters, if it be a law on finance. There is never any occasion to deliberate on the question of deciding if the discussion of the articles is to be passed to, as they are successively put to the vote by the President. The vote takes place by assist they, and if the result is doubtful, a ballot is proceeded to.

"Art 54. If any article is misered, it is sent back to

CHAP. III.—Messages and Proclamations addressed to the Legislative Body by the President of the Republic.

"Art. 58. These are brought up and read in open sitting by the Ministers or Councillors of State named for that purpose. These messages or proclamations cannot be discussed or voted upon unless they contain a proposition to that effect.